Fundamentals of Emergency Management Independent Study 230.b Final Exam

- 1. _____: is the coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other manmade disasters.
 - a. Mitigation
 - b. Emergency management
 - c. Command and Management
 - d. Preparedness
- 2. The role of the local Emergency Program Manager could best be described as:
 - a. Coordinating resources and activities in all phases of emergency management.
 - b. Always directing all operations at the scene of an emergency.
 - c. Usually working directly with the State and Federal governments.
 - d. Issuing press releases and making statements to the media about disasters.
- 3. A request for a Presidential Declaration of Disaster must be made by the:
 - a. Chief elected official of the affected area.
 - b. Governor of the affected State.
 - c. State Emergency Program Manager of the affected State.
 - d. Designated Federal Coordinating Officer.
- 4. An example of a mitigation activity is:
 - a. Training.
 - b. On-site operations to provide emergency assistance.
 - c. Building earthquake-resistant structures in earthquake zones.
 - d. Debris removal.
- 5. Which is the guiding document used to coordinate response and recovery actions?
 - a. Standard Operating Procedures
 - b. Emergency Operations Plan
 - c. Risk Management Plan
 - d. Community Comprehensive Plan
- 6. A hazard is defined as:
 - a. A quantified measure of risk.
 - b. A severity rating.
 - c. Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful.
 - d. Vulnerability to a technological hazard.

7. One of the planning factors to be considered during a risk analysis is: a. Federal assistance that may be available. b. How guickly the community can recover. c. The speed of onset for each hazard. d. What local industry can contribute to the response? 8. Training and exercising is an example of a ______ activity. a. Mitigation b. Preparedness c. Response d. Recovery 9. The predicted impact that a hazard would have on people, services, and specific facilities and structures in the community is called: a. Hazard identification. b. Risk. c. Crisis index. d. Sector profile An agreement between two government entities for mutual support to one another in 10. time of emergency is called: a. Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement. b. Services Contract. c. Reciprocity. d. Resource Sharing Contract. When assessing risk, the top response priority is: 11. a. Essential facilities. b. Critical Infrastructure. c. Life safety. d. Property conservation. An emergency management program will work well in practice if most emphasis and 12. attention focus upon: a. A comprehensive written plan. b. Well-established, day-to-day relationships. c. Reliance on State assistance.

d. Mutual aid and assistance.

- 13. If a disaster response demands more resources than any local governments can supply without assistance, the next step is to request assistance from:
 - a. Congressional representatives.
 - b. The President.
 - c. FEMA.
 - d. The State emergency management agency.
- 14. The first step in a Hazard Vulnerability Assessment is:
 - a. Identifying sources of additional resources needed to respond to each hazard.
 - b. Identifying all hazards that pose a risk to your community.
 - c. Determining the risk that each hazard poses to your community.
 - d. Prioritizing the risk of each hazard to your community.
- 15. Standby contracts establish the price as that which is/was in effect:
 - a. The day before the emergency event.
 - b. The day of the emergency event.
 - c. The month before.
 - d. The day after an emergency event.
- 16. The Red Cross Disaster Director works in what sector?
 - a. Federal government
 - b. State government
 - c. Nongovernment
 - d. Local government
- 17. The local emergency manager coordinates:
 - a. The National Response Framework.
 - b. The National Guard.
 - c. The local emergency management programs.
 - d. The disaster declaration process.
- 18. Who is the person in charge of an incident site?
 - a. Incident Commander
 - b. Emergency manager
 - c. Police chief
 - d. Fire chief
- 19. NIMS is a:
 - a. Foundation that ensures all responders can work together during emergencies.
 - b. Process for receiving disaster funding.
 - c. National plan for terrorism response.
 - d. Totally new way of doing business
- 20. CPG 101 provides:

- a. The foundation for State and local planning in the United States.
- b. A "fill in the blank" EOP template.
- c. Specific requirements for EOP development.
- d. Is only applicable to Federal planning.
- 21. The local EOC's function during an emergency is to:
 - a. Give tactical direction to the incident commander.
 - b. Support the incident commander.
 - c. Manage the incident.
 - d. Assure span of control is not exceeded.
- 22. The National Response Framework:
 - a. Identifies response roles, responsibilities, and structures.
 - b. Is only applicable to Federal Departments and Agencies.
 - c. Needs to be activated before it is useful.
 - d. Uses non-NIMS compliant structures.
- 23. Congress passed the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act to:
 - a. Revise NIMS.
 - b. Improve disaster response.
 - c. Reduce Federal disaster assistance.
 - d. Mandate training for first responders.
- 24. Integrated emergency management increases capability by:
 - a. Establishing partnerships and good working relationships among all organizations involved in emergencies.
 - b. Reducing interagency collaboration.
 - c. Focusing on a single agency's issues.
 - d. Conducting discipline specific training and exercises.
- 25. Individuals and families can contribute to an emergency management program by:
 - a. Assuming that the government will take care of their emergency needs.
 - b. Building in floodplains.
 - c. Allowing the batteries in their portable radios and flashlights to die.
 - d. Developing and exercising their own disaster plan.